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Library Publishes New Guide to Liberia

Liberia during the Tolbert Era: A Guide, compiled by Beverly Gray and Angel Batiste in the African Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division, has been issued by the Library as part of its Maktaba Afrikana Series (ISSN 0146–8553). The bibliography represents a selection of Government documents of the Republic of Liberia and books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and dissertations about the country during the administration of President William R. Tolbert, Jr., from July 1971 to April 1980.

The publication, based on the holdings of the Library of Congress, is a 79-page partially annotated guide divided into some 20 sections by subject. Its 451 entries are arranged within each subject division or subdivision alphabetically by author or title.

Copies of the bibliography are available free upon request from the Library of Congress, African and Middle Eastern Division, African Section, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Symposium Honors Argentine Writer Eduardo Mallea

The Hispanic Division, in cooperation with the Embassy of the Argentine Republic, presented a symposium in honor of the novelist, short story writer, essayist, and journalist Eduardo Mallea (1903–82), a major figure in 20th-century Latin American literature, on May 24. William E. Carter, chief of the Hispanic Division, welcomed the assembled audience, and His Excellency Lucio García del Solar, Ambassador of Argentina, presented discerning introductory remarks and reminisced about his old friend Mallea as a journalist and a diplomat. Enrique Mallea, nephew of the writer, was present in the audience.

The first speaker was Mallea's translator into English, Myron I. Lichtblau, Syracuse University, who discussed "Translating and Interpreting *Historia de una Pasión Argentina*." He was followed by

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Participants in the symposium on Eduardo Mallea were (left to right) Georgette M. Dorn, Zunilda Gertel, David William Foster, Oscar Hermes Villordo, Heberto Padilla, Thomas J. Meehan, Myron I. Lichtblau, and His Excellency García del Solar, Ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the United States.

Zunilda Gertel, University of Wisconsin at Madison, who spoke on "The Novel as a Search for Knowledge." Thomas J. Meehan, University of Illinois at Urbana, presented a paper on "Sexual Conflicts in the Work *Posesión*." In the last formal presentation, David William Foster, Arizona State University, Tempe, discussed "Linguistic Ideology in the Work of Mallea." Two poets, the Argentine Oscar Hermes Villordo and the Cuban Heberto Padilla, offered incisive comments about the presentations and about Mallea. Georgette M. Dorn, specialist in Hispanic culture, Hispanic Division, moderated the session. A lively discussion with the audience followed the presentations and comments. Several emphasized that Mallea successfully synthesized the Argentine character by probing social and cultural roots.

In the evening, His Excellency Ambassador García del Solar of Argentina offered a reception at his residence for the participants and the audience. The events were well attended.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Processing Services Celebrates New NUC

Processing Services celebrated the publication of the new microfiche *National Union Catalog* (NUC) on June 9. The first two monthly issues of *NUC Books* and *NUC US Books* for the 1983 subscription year have been shipped, and the first quarterly issues of *NUC Cartographic Materials* and *NUC Audiovisual Materials* are to be shipped shortly.

Associate Librarian of Congress Donald Curran complimented the staff of the Catalog Management and Publication Division and the Cataloging Distribution Service for their considerable effort and

Those helping to celebrate the publication of the National Union Catalog in microfiche were David G. Remington, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service; Clark Rabel, head of the Computer Applications Section in CDS; Henriette D. Avram; Gloria H. Hsia, chief of the Catalog Management and Publication Division; and Justin M. Kniemeyer, automation planning and liaison specialist, Processing Services.

Others present on June 9 included Norma Hendrickson, supervisor of the Microform Publications Unit, Catalog Management and Publication Division (CMP); John T. Reamy, head of the NUC Control Section, CMP; and Judith Fiehler, supervisor of the Bibliographic Systems Unit, CDS.

resourcefulness in developing the new NUC. Henriette Avram, director for processing systems, networks and automation planning, acknowledged the enormous complexity of the procedures involved in launching this major computer-output-microfiche (COM) publication and the achievement of a large number of the staff which made it possible. She also noted the generosity of the National Library of Canada (NLC) for the use of its COM publications software which was modified to produce the new microfiche NUC and for providing NLC staff support to the Cataloging Distribution Service during the software modification effort. The automated production of the NUC facilitates prompt publication and distribution to subscribers. The efficiencies of COM for the first time permit multiple indexes to the NUC and their cumulation from issue to issue. The distribution of the microfiche NUC is not only more timely but annual subscriptions are considerably less expensive than the book form. *NUC Books* is priced at $350, *NUC US Books* at $195, *NUC Cartographic Materials* at $105, and *NUC Audiovisual Materials* at $23.

Of particular interest to small- and medium-sized libraries is *NUC US Books*. This publication, the Library's first effort to produce a national bibliography, provides a comprehensive and up-to-date record of monographic publishing activity in the United States in all languages. Like the other new NUC publications, it, too, is accessible by separate name, title, subject, and series indexes.

The new *National Union Catalog* can be ordered from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, tel. (202) 287–6171.

Library Treasure Described In Japanese Newspaper

Yomiuri Shimbun, one of the three major newspapers in Japan, with a daily circulation of nine million, reported on June 5 that a unique edition of the 11th-century Japanese literary masterpiece, *Genji monogatari* [Tale of Genji], is in the Japanese collection of the Library of Congress.

The Library's copy of this work is a particularly fine impression, in excellent condition, of a rare wood-block edition dated 1654 and richly illustrated with 260 woodcut prints of exquisite workmanship. The retrospective Japanese national union catalog, entitled *Kokusho sōmokuroku*, locates 12 copies of this edition in Japanese libraries, but none is complete in 60 fascicules as is the copy owned by the Library of Congress.

Jinichi Konishi, professor emeritus of Tsukuba University, a noted specialist in Japanese literature, and currently a member of the Library of Congress Council of Scholars, states that the most distinctive feature of the Library's copy of this work is its completeness. Even after 329 years, this set is still in its original Japanese bindings, free of damage, and conspicuous for its extraordinarily clear print.

The Library acquired this valuable work in April 1978 by purchase from Boleslaw B. Szczesniak, professor emeritus of history at the University of Notre Dame, who came into possession of the set in 1937 in Tokyo while studying for his doctorate under Shinji Nishimura, professor at Waseda University.

APPENDIX

Reports on the 74th Annual Conference of the Special Libraries Association

New Orleans, La., June 4–9, 1983

More than 3,000 special librarians met in New Orleans, La., for SLA's 1983 Annual Conference. The theme of this year's meeting was "Removing Information Barriers."

Gilbert Gude, director of the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, gave a keynote speech on "Political Barriers to Information." After citing examples of the influence of politics in the collection and dissemination of information, he assured the audience that document distribution by the Congressional Research Service had expanded.

Leigh Estabrooke, associate professor, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, spoke on "Removing Sociological Barriers." She felt that librarians generally had a low status in organizations, while information specialists with a computer systems background had higher visibility. She pointed out that to estimate the information expenditure in commercial firms is very difficult. She counseled librarians to prove to management their effectiveness and technical expertise and assume authority beyond the role traditionally assigned to them. Otherwise, computer professionals would take over the role of librarians.

Laura N. Gasaway, director of the Law Library and professor of law, University of Oklahama, Norman, discussed equal pay for comparable work. She explained that wages and status drop when females enter a profession. Numerous law suits have caused industrial firms to develop new job evaluation schemes. Women earn 59 percent of what males earn in the United States. In Canada and in Sweden, women earn 90 percent of male salaries. Unless pay adjustment is based on equal pay for work of equal value, there will be no improvement of the situation in the so-called female professions.

Natasha Josefowitz, professor of management, College of Business Administration, San Diego (Calif.) State University, spoke on "Women in Management." She counseled women to aim for higher visibility and greater competence and reminded the audience that power consists of access to resources.

Because homogeneous organizations lack creativity, the speaker felt that women were needed in management. She warned new managers to be aware of hazing in a new managerial position, that the hazing phenomenon is an unconscious passage to be endured without becoming discouraged. Although the speaker couched her words in humorous terms, her message was timely and well received. [*Renata V. Shaw*]

Advertising and Marketing Division

"Politics and Publishing in Washington: Are Our Needs Being Met in the 80's?" was the topic of this division's meeting on June 8. Robert Hayes, dean of the UCLA Graduate School of Library and Information Science and moderator of the panel, gave a lengthy opening paper on the current role of the Federal Government in the publication of information. He was critical of current administration policies and based his criticism on three of the recommendations made by the Task Force on Public/Private Sector Cooperation in Information Services (sponsored by NCLIS), which he chaired.

The task force had recommended, first of all, open access to information generated by the Federal Government. Dean Hayes gave numerous examples of efforts to block access to information, often on grounds of national security or economic security, considerations which he felt were not warranted.

The task force had also recommended that the Federal Government take a leadership rather than a managerial role in the formulation of information policy. He asserted that the current administration had no national information policy and has taken the opposite of the leadership role as is illustrated in the OPM proposals concerning standards for librarians.

Another task force recommendation was that the Federal Government should not get involved in commercial publication ventures. Dean Hayes charged that administration cost recovery policies force the public to pay twice for the information.

Melvin S. Day of Information Clearinghouse called for a partnership of Government and private enterprise using the strengths of both parties. He used the example of the NASA information data system, which was created from scratch in six months through a combination of agency and private contractual efforts.

Congressman Jerry Lewis talked about Congress' concern for the continued flow and exchange of information. Thomas Kleis, staff director of the Joint Committee on Printing, reported that a GAO report to be released in June would recommend that GPO bookstores remain open. Other proposals which Mr. Kleis endorsed are a 10 percent reduction in new Government publications, the implementation of a more rational pricing structure for publications, and an 18-month moratorium on shelf prices of current publications.

The Joint Committee on Printing is trying to revise

Title 44 to redefine the term "printing" to include copying and duplication. The committee is also investigating ways to lessen agency duplication of information, to improve information resource management within agencies, and to establish uniform printing plans, user fees, and private publishing waivers.

Mr. Kleis believes that private publishers of Government information should give free depository copies, should not own copyright, and should be required to charge a reasonable price for the publication. [*Aletta Scuka*]

General Session III

General Session III was devoted to "Removing Information Barriers: Electronic Publishing." The speakers were Gary Craig, manager, Database Marketing, Electronic Publishing Division, John Wiley & Sons, New York City, and Brian Aveney, director for research and development, Blackwell North America, Inc.

Mr. Craig explained that the technology to produce any kind of information product needed by a patron is already available. Direct mail is electronically produced. Special interests can be catered to by, for instance, matching reader interest to ZIP codes.

Brian Aveney cited three reasons for electronic publishing. These are economic advantages, speedier delivery, and the ability to manipulate and personalize available information. Journal publishing has changed in recent years, with publications aimed at a certain target population with special interests such as video games or surfing. We have already arrived at the point that single copy printing on demand is here—1,500 electronic newsletters are now being produced. The speaker predicted that, 10 years from now, printed newsletters would be obsolete. He also explained that the permanent copy in the future will be electronic. Large libraries will no longer be built, and microfilm technology will not survive another 10 years. Cookbooks and auto repair manuals will become obsolete. How-to-do-it books will become totally obsolete because the needed images can be produced much better visually in motion. The manufacture, storage, and distribution of information will be radically changed whereas the intellectual content will not.

With the new electronic publishing revolution, library work will change. The acquisition function will disappear, and cataloging and shelflisting will also cease. The bibliographic function of the librarian will become similar to the work of the lawyer who offers opinions and personalizes information. Ideas of what constitutes a published book have already changed. Microprocessing software is now considered a monograph. Serial subscriptions will disappear because journals will disappear. In an electronic environment, an article can be in three different publications. The first publications to disappear completely from the market are such quick book reference books as telephone books and timely newsletters and pamphlets. Monographs will still be produced for pleasure reading and reading for knowledge.

The speaker explained that pleasure reading will die with the audience in the room. Televison docudramas are already today's "historical fiction." Only fundamentally linear information will remain linear.

The public is at present paying for the development of electronic innovation. Online data base searches are costly. If the cost of electronics does not come down very rapidly, he said, we are headed for an information-elite society.

Libraries should study use patterns to bring needed services to their clients. The question of privacy will become a problem unless the records of accessing information are kept secret to protect business and other information.

Electronic publishing is the newest development in libraries. Ethical issues raised by this new technology must be resolved by new laws. [*Renata V. Shaw*]

General Session IV

The fourth General Session of the conference dealt with yet another aspect of the theme, "Removing Information Barriers." Pat Molholt, president-elect of SLA, introduced the speaker, Bruce W. Sanford, partner, Baker and Hostetler, Washington, D.C., who spoke on "The First Amendment and Access to Information."

There are two opposing views about information in Washington, D.C.: (1) information fuels democracy and (2) information is a combustible which needs to be controlled. There has been a 30-year history of bipartisan support for the people's right to know. This administration, Mr. Sanford maintained, has reversed that tradition by establishing new barriers to public access to information.

Among the examples he gave were an Executive Order extending the Government's right to expand classification of documents, without any public danger having to be identified; a directive placing restraints on Government officials discussing issues with the press; a directive requiring that approximately 100,000 officials (even retirees) submit all writing for review before publication; and efforts to change the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), which was passed 15 years ago.

Mr. Sanford stated that there is no evidence that the FOIA has ever been used harmfully. On the other hand, there are many examples of valuable

information that has come out only as a result of access under the FOIA, for example, FBI abuses of power, harrassment of Jean Seberg, and failure to test unsafe drugs. The press, in fact, gets constant leaks from officials with axes to grind; the FOIA, at least, provides reporters with documentation. And, while there are legitimate concerns about transferring information to foreign nationals, there is no evidence whatsoever that the KGB or Japanese businessmen get their information through the FOIA. Opponents charge that the FOIA is costly to administer; yet, according to Mr. Sanford, the annual cost to the taxpayer for the FOIA is only half of what is spent on military bands.

The point emphasized throughout by the speaker was that "openness does not hurt democracy, secrecy does." Finally, he reiterated Learned Hand's famous statement that "sunshine is the best disinfectant."

[*Rhoda Newman*]

Information Technology Division

"Microcomputer Systems for Libraries" was the title of this division's panel on June 8. Robert A. Walton, Texas State Library, Austin, spoke on "Microcomputer Hardware: An Overview" and made what could have been dry, very interesting because of his entertaining manner. The subtitle of his presentation was "From Cables to Confusion—What You Do after You Open the Boxes," and it was divided into four parts.

(1) *Inside the Box: The Frustrated Engineer Syndrome.* Basically, it is only important to know that one has to have a central processing unit. Focus should be on the internal memory, with concentration on the RAM memory (what one can load oneself). Librarians should look for machinery which is capable of expanded memory by the insertion of more chips or boards and be aware that not all boards are compatible and that they sometimes have restricted slots. His entire presentation emphasized the principle of caveat emptor, and he recommended a good deal of reading before setting out to purchase hardware.

(2) *Mystery of Cables.* There are three kinds—serial cables, parallel mode, and customized cables. He encouraged getting both serial and parallel communications.

(3) *World of Peripheral Devices.* He divided this into the forgotten devices, the jet set devices, and the funky peripherals. The forgotten peripherals are the keyboard and display unit, which one does not get automatically when buying a computer. He recommended getting a mechanical key switch instead of a membrane key switch and cautioned that the control key is used the most often and should be in a comfortable place on the keyboard. Display units should have good character resolution with a standard display area of 24 lines with 80 characters per line. Reverse video is a nice feature if one needs to highlight. For these reasons, he prefers a semi-intelligent or monitor device over a television set as a display unit. He also mentioned the health issues related to display units, including stress, eyestrain, and poor posture.

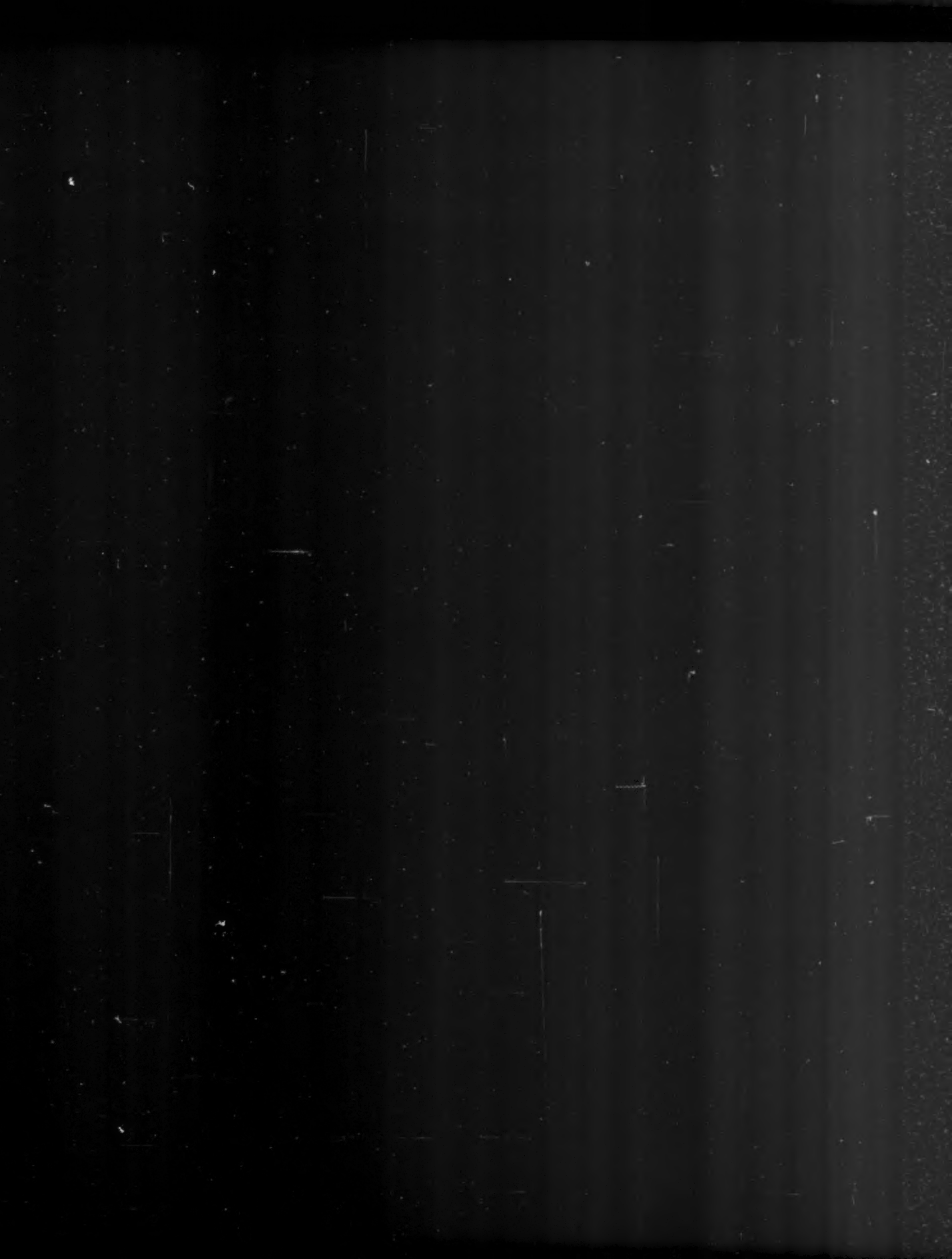
The jet set peripherals are the mass storage devices like cassette players, floppy disks, disk drives, hard disks, and printers. He advised against using a cassette player as they are really slow and there is not much software available for them. Floppy disks come with single density (90,000 characters), dual density, or quad density. Hard disks hold much more information and are increasing in popularity, but they are very sensitive to smoke and need some sort of backup device. Printers are the weak link in any system, because they are subject to the most mechanical breakdowns. They are generally rated by speed and quality of print, either dot matrix or letter quality.

The funky peripherals are communicators, graphics, data entry by bar label or voice recognition, and disk emulators which speed up searching time. These are usually like luxury options on an automobile, and not too many people deal with them.

(4) *Dealing with the Computer Sellers.* Take a show-me approach, the speaker advised, and be careful of floor models. When you pick up your equipment, make them uncrate everything, cable it all to be sure it works, and then have it shipped to your office. When it arrives, do all the diagnostic routines and call immediately to have things fixed.

Eben Kent, Marquis Who's Who, Inc., Chicago, Ill., spoke on "Software Evaluation and Selection." One has to have goals in selecting software, he pointed out. Does the institution want applications software which solves a particular problem, or does it want operating or systems software? To begin, one needs to know the problem and determine if it can be solved by automation. One needs to ask, What are its parameters? What do I want in? What do I want to do with it? How do I want it out? How fast do I want it? He hastened to add that it is difficult to find a package to fit all one's needs, and it is important to be flexible. One also needs to consider the limitations of any existing hardware one has and what is affordable. Thus prepared, one has a specification and can converse with a vendor.

There are three software options: a custom in-house product (one writes it oneself), a custom out-of-house product (someone outside writes to your specifications), or a commercial package. There are tradeoffs of precision and economy—custom products give one more of what is wanted and can be regulated, but are much more expensive. Therefore,



STAFF NEWS

Jefferson Health Room Closed

Effective Monday, August 1, the Health Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building is being closed permanently. Health care services will be offered in the Adams and Madison Building the following hours:

Madison Health Room (LM G40)

Monday through Friday	8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Saturday	8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday	1 to 5 p.m.

Adams Health Room (LA 1017)

Monday through Friday	7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (closed from 11:30 to 12:30)

In the event of any emergency or the need for immediate help, staff members should call the Library's emergency number, ext. 77111. Special Police officers, all of whom have been trained and certified in basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and Health Services Office staff will respond as needed. In making emergency calls, staff members should provide the following information: a clear description of the problem, their location, and their telephone number.

Harvey Satenstein Dies
Library's Chief Typographer

Harvey Satenstein, chief typographer in the Publishing Office, died in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 9, of a heart attack. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Satenstein joined the staff of the Publishing Office in July 1974 as production manager, a position in which he served until July 1979, when he suffered a severe ankle injury that eventually led to the amputation of his foot. After more than a year's hospitalization, Mr. Satenstein returned to the Library, showing once again the amazing resilience and tenacity that characterized much of his life.

After graduating from Villanova University in 1943, Mr. Satenstein entered the U.S. Army, serving with the First Infantry Division in Europe. Seriously wounded in action, he was returned to the United States for treatment at Walter Reed Army Hospital. He was discharged from Walter Reed in November 1945 and began what was to become a 38-year career in book publishing by accepting a position as assistant production manager for the Hyperion Press in New York City. He also worked as production manager and designer for the Jewish Publication Society of America and as sales representative for American Book-Stratford Press before becoming president of his own book manufacturing and consulting firm—Book Craftsmen Associates, Inc.—in 1953.

In 1963, he returned to American Book-Stratford as director of Educational Production Services. Later, while serving as vice president of the Noble Offset Printing Co., he accepted a position as director of production and graphics at the U.S. Naval Institute in Annapolis, Md. Before joining the Library of Congress staff in 1974, he also served as account manager for the Science Press and as a consultant to the Smithsonian Institution Press.

As a volunteer service officer with the Disabled American Veterans, Mr. Satenstein devoted many hours to the counseling and rehabilitation of patients at the Veterans Administration Medical Center. As a part of his volunteer activities, he also prepared a *Patient's Resource Handbook* that was published by the Medical Center in 1982. He will be greatly missed by his hundreds of friends in the Library of Congress, in veterans' organizations, and in the world of publishing.

Funeral services for Mr. Satenstein were held on Friday, July 15, at the Fort Myer Chapel in Arlington, Va. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Twenty-Three Staff Members Earn 10-Year Pins in July

During July, 23 staff members completed 10 years of service and were presented Federal Service Award pins:

Christopher M. Arntzen	Recruitment and Placement Office
Yvette V. Baylor	Procurement and Supply Division
Karen E. Bethea	Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office
Miriam S. Birmiel	Health Services Office
Alan W. Brown	Congressional Reference Division
Velma W. Burke	Education and Public Welfare Division
Guy C. Courtney	Financial Management Office

Donna M. Enlow	Automated Systems Office
Angela Maria G. Evans	Education and Public Welfare Division
Gracie M. Gilliam	Catalog Management and Publication Division
Catherine Ann Jones	Congressional Reference Division
John Raymond Justus	Science Policy Research Division
Edward F. Labuff	Buildings Management Division
Timothy A. McDonald	CRS Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services
Robert Parker	Copyright Cataloging Division
Thomas J. Payne	Order Division
Sharon L. Robinson	MARC Editorial Division
Isadore Allen Rosen	Examining Division
Freddie R. Ross, Jr.	Buildings Management Division
Sherry B. Shapiro	Library Services Division
Jerry Walker	Acquisitions and Processing Division
Denise E. Webster	CRS Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services
P. W. Wong-Cross	National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Michele Murphy, correspondence clerk supervisor, GS–6, Cop Exam, 30225; Brian Overington, research analyst, GS–7, FRD, 20733; Paul M. Pitman III, research analyst, GS–7, FRD, 20313; Ruth Sievers, administrative and editorial assistant, GS–8, DC, 30081.

Temporary Appointments: Jeffrey Brooks, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Cherry Burrell, deck attendant, GS–2, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Thomasina Burwell, worker-trainee, GS–1, Bldgs, NP; Tracy Byrd, library aid, GS–1, CRS EPW, NP; Angela Day, library aid, GS–1, CDS, NP; Tujuana Gore, clerk-typist, GS–1, Cop Acq & Proc, NP; Robert C. Harper, Jr., deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Stephanie Harris, library aid, GS–1, CDS, NP; Joseph Heutte, worker-trainee, GS–1, Cop Rec Mgmt, NP; Martin Kalfatovic, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Sheryl Lesesne, library aid, GS–1, MARC Ed, NP; Christine Mills, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Stephen Mitchell, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Darnell Moses, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Joyce Nalewajk, pictorial library technician, GS–7, P&P, NP; Richard F. Sandifer, Jr., foreign affairs analyst, GS–5, CRS F, 30182; Patrick Shepler, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Frances Smith, reference assistant, GS–5, M/B/RS, NP; Philip Travaglione, inquiries recorder, GS–7, CRS ARS, 30242; Meryl Vlatas, library aid, GS–1, Eur, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: William Burr, inquiries recorder, GS–7, CRS ARS, 30242; Anne McLean, concert assistant, GT–5, Mus, 30234.

Promotions: Ronald Dolan, to senior research analyst, GS–12, FRD, 30224; Tamara Swora, to assistant to the preservation microfilming officer, GS–11, Preserv, 30139.

Resignations: Angela Basnight, Col Mgmt; Joyce Garber, Publ; Michael Gilbert, Cop Acq & Proc; Phyllis Levine, Afr/ME; Paul Murphy, CRS L.

Staff Activities

Ruth S. Freitag, senior science specialist in the Science and Technology Division, participated again as an honorary staff member in the annual "Astronomy Island" cruise to Bermuda on July 9–16, aboard the MV *Atlantic*. On July 10, she gave a talk, illustrated with slides, on the history of Halley's Comet, with emphasis on its last appearance, in 1910. At the observing site adjacent to Hungry Bay, near Hamilton, Bermuda, she located many interesting celestial objects for members of the group to view through her small telescope, one of many made available by "Astronomy Island" staff and Bermudian amateur astronomers.

William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress, visited the University of California Santa Barbara campus on June 24. University librarian Allen B. Veaner arranged a luncheon meeting with the chancellor, deans, and others interested in learning more about the preservation problems facing libraries. Mr. Welsh discussed some of the activities now under way which may solve some of these problems, including the Library of Congress' experiments in mass deacidification and optical disk technology.

Staff Members Are Awarded Affirmative Action Fellowships

Affirmative Action selection panels recently designated 36 staff members to receive affirmative action

Name	*Division*	*Area of Study/Career Choice*
Larry Artiz	Automated Systems Office	Computer Science
Monique Austin	Education and Public Welfare Division	Social Science Analyst
Deborah J. Barnes	General Reading Rooms Division	Computer Science
Carolyn Buchanan	Catalog Management and Publication Division	Social Science Analyst
N. Alica Byers	Office of the Register of Copyrights	Writing/Editing
Rose Carter	MARC Editorial Division	Computer Science
Claude David	Buildings Management Division	Special Police
Toni Drake	American Law Division	Attorney
Josephine Hawkins	Information and Reference Division	Writing/Editing
Leslie Hawkins	Records Management Division	Copyright Specialist
Angela Herron	MARC Editorial Division	Social Science Analyst
Teresa Howie	Photoduplication Service	Attorney
Deborah Johnson	Education and Public Welfare Division	Computer Science
Warren Johnson	Central Services Division	Economist
Wayne Johnson	Photoduplication Service	Computer Science
Sandra Jones	Office of the Register of Copyrights	Writing/Editing
Joyce Jordan	Subject Cataloging Division	Librarian
Karen Lawrey	Preservation Microfilming Office	Computer Science
Irene LeCourt	Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	Computer Science
Bernice Matthews	Preservation Microfilming Office	Technical Information Specialist
Terrie Matthews	Executive Assignment and Classification Appeals Office	Technical Information Specialist
David Nieto	Collections Management Division	Librarian
JoAnne O'Bryant	Licensing Division	Computer Science
George Parker	Automated Systems Office	Computer Science
Janie M. Parrott	Acquisitions and Processing Division	Computer Science
Kenneth Peyton	Descriptive Cataloging Division	Librarian
Dovie Randall	Financial Management Office	Computer Science
Debbie Reed	Photoduplication Service	Librarian
Leslie Russ	Library Services Division	Computer Science
Timothy Schoepke	Subject Cataloging Division	Attorney
Linda Smith	Education and Public Welfare Division	Social Science Analyst
Anne Stevens	Education and Public Welfare Division	Technical Information Specialist
Richard Strick, Jr.	Examining Division	Copyright Specialist
Wanda Thomas	Federal Research Division	Computer Science
Iris Toyer	Position Classification and Organization Office	Attorney
Leon Turner, Jr.	Library Services Division	Economist

fellowships for fiscal year 1984. The fellowships, which carry a stipend of up to $1,200 for tuition and books, went to 20 employees studying in undergraduate fields and 16 studying at the graduate level. The recipients of fellowships and their divisions are identified above, along with their areas of study or their chosen careers.

Some August Events

Wednesday, August 10

"Mapping the North American Plains," an exhibition of more than 70 maps, opens in the sixth floor main exhibition hall, Madison Building.

Tuesday, August 16

Dr. Vivica J. F. Sherman will discuss the topic, "Coping with Common Childhood Illness," in a program sponsored by the Health Services Office. In the Mumford Room (LM 649) at 2 p.m.

Thursday, August 18

Blues musicians Quentin "Fris" Holloway and John Dee Holeman will perform in a free outdoor concert, and will also demonstrate the buckdance. Outside the Thomas Jefferson Building (indoors in the event of rain) at 12 noon.

most people go with commercial programs. There are many source books of software to choose from. In making a selection, he suggests evaluation on these points: (1) try to get a manual or see a demonstration of the package; (2) do the features of the program meet most of your specifications? (3) have others been satisfied with the performance of the program? (4) will it be easy to use, or so cumbersome you will not use it? (5) will it tell you how to handle errors and fix an error, or just say, "Wrong!" (6) is the documentation sufficient and readable? (7) will the vendor provide support/guarantees, or take it back if it does not work as promised?

"Micros for Online Searching" was the topic of John Blair, Texas A&M University, College Station. Mr. Blair discussed downloading, where the machine talks to others and receives information on disks, and uploading, where the machine sends information from its disk to another machine. He mentioned distributed processing, which is a combination of downloading and uploading. There is a periodic transfer of information to a central place, where it is worked on and sent back to the remote machines. Another possibility is file transfers—machine to micro or micro to micro—and file processing with data once it has been downloaded.

Larry Woods, Notre Dame University Libraries, Notre Dame, Ind., covered "Library Applications for Microcomputers." In 1978, the U.S. Office of Education ordered a study by the Mitre Corp., on the potential use of microcomputers by libraries. In March 1980, a survey of special libraries found no applications of microcomputers. In the spring of 1980, the American Society for Information Science had a microcomputer workshop, and in July 1980 articles on the subject began to appear. By mid-1981 the professional literature was full of articles, and at this conference there is a liberal sprinkling of microcomputers in the exhibit hall, he pointed out. He also made the point that microcomputers are a very recent, but exploding phenomenon.

He discussed using micros to handle circulation control as well as other management applications. His experience shows micros are worth the investment, and the general purpose packages can be adapted for library use. For example, micros can be used on technical service operations which require the interface of many files, such as serials control systems. He admitted that an acquisitions module is yet to come and is even difficult for many of the minicomputers at present.

His last point was that there is a tremendous pool of locally developed software for library management activities using micros, and he encouraged the sharing of this information. [*Lynne McCay*]

Library Management Division

"How to Shape the Library Image" began with a free exchange of experiences and advice from the audience, moderated by Jim Matarazzo of Simmons College Library School. Librarians emphasized that their users were very satisfied with library services, but that their users were not high enough on the corporate totem pole to get the message through to top management. Dr. Matarazzo advised librarians to spend less time being librarians and more time studying the culture of the organization, so that they could gear their service to those things which are valued by the organization. The best way to avoid being closed down is to make oneself indispensable—for example, volunteering to assume functions not previously handled by the library such as record management and corporate archives, or identifying someone who is rising in the firm and studying him. Like other company managers, librarians should reflect an image of growth and excellence. Like other company managers, librarians should do more in the way of promotion and telling what a great job they are doing.

Among the suggestions offered by members of the audience were that librarians try to be part of project teams and that they take advantage of electronic mail for visibility, using electronic mailboxes for SDI. Another librarian kept careful records of all of her users. At the end of the month, she went to the vice presidents in charge of each department and reported, "This is what we have done for you in the past month. How else can we help you?" In all cases, the offices had been unaware of the library's capabilities, and they become library supporters.

The second part of the program dealt with the relationship between entrepreneurship and librarianship. The speaker, Larry X. Besant, director of the Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, Mo., discussed a survey he had conducted of information entrepreneurs. Librarians, he maintained, have all of the qualities of good entrepreneurs. They know how to take initiative, bring together resources, manage organizations, operate autonomously, operate economically, and take risks. Of the consultants contacted, 85 percent would encourage others to go into the information business. Most had begun their business with their own resources or loans from relatives. Most had had some prior small business experience, with strong positive feelings toward the founders. In half of the cases, their parents had been self-employed. The major problems they encountered were lack of business experience, especially sales and marketing. Their suggestions for success: Read, read, read, think, think, think. One should not fear failure and one will build up credibility in his or her field.

In the past, librarians have been in a most institutionalized profession, overly dependent on their physical facility. The hope for the future, Mr. Besant feels, is E.T.—Entrepreneurial Theory. "E.T.," he maintains, "will be to human library resources, what computers are to published sources."

The Consultants Section of the Library Management Division of SLA will be sending out a questionnaire to all library consultants and will publish a directory. [*Rhoda Newman*]

Newspaper and Telecommunications Division

"Information Delivery through New Telecommunication Methods: Applications" was the topic of this joint divisional program. Mary Diebler, Public Services Satellite Consortium, spoke on "Video Teleconferencing in a Special Library Environment." She said that the public sector is now using the new technology.

There are four types of teleconference: (1) audio conference—the most popular and the cheapest type, the telephone; (2) audiographic teleconference—still visuals with electronic blackboards or slow-scan television (this type is just catching on, and so not much equipment is available yet, although it is not as expensive as video); (3) video teleconference—the cadillac of teleconferences—usually consisting of one-way video and many-point audio or point to multi-point audio, and usually transmitted by satellite without long-distance charges; and (4) computer conference—a form of electronic mail.

Ms. Diebler's examples of teleconferences include the AFL-CIO's getting constituents together for a crisis decision; the American Dietetic Association's continuing education courses by satellite; and the American Library Association's plan to teleconference part of its annual meeting to different locations. This is not a substitute for the in-person meeting, but it is a good way to extend programs to those who cannot travel.

There are several applications for special libraries. They can be a sponsor of a video teleconference, a receiving site for a program, or a teleconference participant, for example, a video reference—training with up-to-the-minute information.

Some Congressmen have interacted with constituents using teleconference, and Senate Gary Hart announced his candidacy for President by satellite. She believes that the time will come when every home will have a dish on the roof, and they will cost hundreds instead of hundreds of thousand of dollars.

Alison Oppendahl Owens of Viewdata of America spoke on "The Newspaper Library as a Potential Databank for Home Information Delivery." She gave a description of Viewtron, which is a home interactive computer using television and telephone. The Viewtron project in Florida is run by Knight-Ridder papers and American Bell. It was done experimentally and will be available for purchase by the fall. She said 204 families in Coral Gables sampled it, liked it, and used it—but she did not know if they will buy it.

Viewtron provides news, weather, and sports, and keeps it current. It also provides educational applications, like Spanish and driver's license information. Viewtron offers a shopping option—they bought the groceries and delivered them, which may not be possible when they start selling the service. There was a very popular electronic mail service, which included a grafitti bulletin board and art gallery. Viewtron expects to be a gateway to the *Academic American Encyclopedia*, to have the *Who's Who of South Florida* online, and to provide a hookup to the local library for reference questions. The charges will be $12 per month plus $14 per month phone charges. There will be an initial cost of $600 for the adapter and keyboard.

[*Lynne McCay*]

Picture and Publishing Divisions

These divisions cosponsored a panel discussion of "Permission Forms and Use Fees: Facilitators or Information Barriers." Panel participants were Helen Faye of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.; Jerry Kearns of the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress; Timothy E. Peterson from the Indiana Historical Society; Harriet L. Culver from Culver Pictures Inc.; and Mitchel L. Osborne, freelance photographer representing the 4,000-member American Society of Magazine Photographers, with Bonnie G. Wilson from the Minnesota Historical Society as moderator. Helen Faye discussed fees and permission forms from the point of view of a college textbook picture editor. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich publishes 60 books annually in its College Division and uses 1,300 illustrations in these. In order to find the best illustrations, the picture editor looks through 6,000 to 8,000 pictures from commercial as well as noncommercial sources. Permissions fees for the illustrations range from $5 to $50, and fees for photographs from no fee at all to $70. Most organizations demand a credit line. In many cases, cropping and overprinting is forbidden. Sometimes agencies demand that negative numbers be printed in the book. The speaker pointed out that from the publisher's viewpoint, it was unreasonable for the picture supplier to demand two copies of the printed book for his own book collection. This demand was too costly for the publisher.

Jerry Kearns explained that the Reference Section of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division receives many inquiries concerning permis-

sions for the use of visual materials. The standard answer sent to patrons reads:

> The Library of Congress can neither grant nor deny permission to reproduce or publish photographs and other photoduplicates purchased from this office. It is the Library's function to furnish reproductions as reference material. The recipient must decide the propriety of any use he makes of this material, and publication is at his discretion. Material which is copyrighted or otherwise restricted will not knowingly be furnished.
>
> If material photographed from the Library's collections is published, a credit line, "Courtesy of the Library of Congress," will be appreciated.

Mr. Kearns also suggested that picture researchers acquaint themselves with the most recent information circulars which can be requested free of charge from the Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

Timothy Peterson described the practices of the Indiana Historical Society which answered 400 photographs and film requests in 1982. Commercial firms are charged $8 above the noncommercial fees per picture. The speaker felt that standardized fees and standardized permission forms were not feasible because every picture librarian worked under different local constraints which imposed certain obligations on the use of the collection. The Historical Society is absolved from any copyright infringement claims.

Harriet Culver, as president of a commercial agency, discussed fees and permissions forms from the viewpoint of a supplier. The invoice from Culver Pictures is the permissions form. Fees are based on the use of the picture: quarter-page or half-page reproductions are cheaper than those which cover a two-page spread in a magazine. The speaker also explained that preservation monies will have to be factored into the company budget in order to preserve images for future generations.

The last speaker, Mitchel Osborne, distributed a booklet on professional business practices in photography and explained that photographers had joined the American Society of Magazine Photographers in order to standardize fees and protect their intellectual property. Customers generally demand a duplicate transparency in order to be able to keep the slide in their hands. An eight- by 10-inch image sells for $200—if seven images were lost by a magazine, the photographer would lose $1,400. The stiff fees charged for lost photographs have made magazine and book editors aware of the value of modern photographs, and more care has been taken in recent years to return borrowed images to their original owners.

The moderator, Bonnie Wilson, suggested that the discussion on rights, fees, and permissions be continued during the next Annual Conference in New York in 1984 as this session did not exhaust the subject, which is of great interest to all picture specialists.

[*Renata V. Shaw*]

Picture Division

The division's annual business meeting was chaired by Larry A. Viskochil. A major concern of the division is its lack of funds, caused ironically by two very successful publications *Picture Sources IV* and *Picturescope*. *Picture Sources IV* is the indispensable reference book listing U.S. and Canadian picture agencies. *Picturescope* is the quarterly bulletin which has grown into a 32-page magazine with informative articles on the whole picture field.

The Picture Division's new slate of officers are chair, Thomas J. Prendergast, United Nations Photo Library; chair-elect, Christopher Seifried, Public Archives, Canada; secretary, Bonnie Wilson, Minnesota Historical Society; treasurer, Ernest H. Robl, Duke University; membership secretary, Irene L. Ferguson, Standard Educational Corp.; and directors, Larry A. Viskochil, Chicago Historical Society; Jonathan Heller, Syracuse University; and Renata V. Shaw, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

The division is looking forward to a successful meeting in 1984 in order to revitalize the Picture Division which has had to face competition for membership from a dozen societies devoted to some aspect of visual resources.

The Picture Division also sponsored a field trip to Tulane University to view three different visual collections. Picture librarians traveled to the university by St. Charles Ave. streetcar, which skirts the Garden District, a 19th-century suburban town created for prosperous American owners who did not wish to live in the French Quarter. The first stop was the Southeastern Architectural Archive located in the basement of the Howard-Tilton Library at Tulane. This brand new facility was planned by William Cullison, an architectural historian who has collected architectural drawings from local architects or their survivors. The first exhibition was devoted to "Architecture in Louisiana—A Documentary History." The installation was dramatically lit and thoroughly documented.

The Louisiana Photograph Collection in the same building consisted of photographs culled from many sources. The collections are primarily for student use but local historians are also allowed to order copy prints from the collections. It was evident during the visit that the university was keenly aware of the value of visual information to the development of research projects in various subject fields.

The last collection visited was the Tulane University's Latin American Photographic Archive. Thomas Niehaus, director of the Latin American Library, described the photographic archives, which consist of 10,000 images. He explained that cultural patrimony laws do not protect photographs in South America. There is as yet no general awareness of the importance of photographs as historic documents. The collection at Tulane is strong in colonial architecture, pre-Columbian art and artifacts, Indian daily life, and archaeology. The university also houses the Middle American Research Institute, which is devoted to Central America and Mexico, and the Center for Latin American Studies, which operates research facilities in Central America. Thus the photographic collections will grow as further expeditions are sponsored to different archaeological sites in Central America. [*Renata V. Shaw*]

Social Science Division
International Affairs Section

This section sponsored a session on "The Use of Electronic Translation" on June 6, moderated by Ellen G. Shaffer, University of Miami Law Library. Ildiko Nowak of the National Translations Center, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., described the history and services of the center. It serves as a clearinghouse of previously prepared translations in the natural, physical, medical, and social sciences. At the end of World War II, large collections of translations were found among captured German documents. An effort was made to assemble these translations and to add to them new translations being prepared by research and industrial organizations. While the translations themselves were not secret, problems arose because the source of each translation was identified. It was felt that any indication of the direction research was taking in any given company offered an unfair advantage to its competitors. Therefore, the National Translations Center was established at the John Crerar Library as an independent exchange center for translations whose sources are not identified. Through use of the center's *Translations Register-Index*, users benefit by not having to duplicate previously published translations.

Muriel Vasconcellos of the Pan American Health Organization described a long-term machine translation project from Spanish into English (SPANAM) developed by PAHO, as well as a system currently being developed for translation from English into Spanish (ENGSPAN). Machine translation is not suitable for all purposes, but, since it relieves human translators of unnecessary effort and repetitive tasks, it has proven extremely cost-effective for certain kinds of documents. Under good conditions, PAHO's translators produce 8,000 to 10,000 words a day from Spanish into English using a Wang word processor hooked up to PAHO's mainframe computer. This includes disk reading (dictionary look-up) and human postediting time. Machine translation has proven especially useful for producing recurring documents such as the biennial budget and for providing background documentation for meetings.

Recent telecommunications advances have improved the system markedly. The hook-up between the mainframe computer and the word processor eliminates the expensive process of keying in the source text before it is machine translatable. Now, any text entered into the PAHO word processor is immediately available for machine translation. The word processing interface also greatly enhances the extensive dictionaries that machine translations depend upon. New terms are added to the system each time a new translation is produced. At the present time, nearly 55,000 words and phrases are in PAHO's dictionary, and translators can see technical terminology in context without having to reverify the reliability of previously researched terms.

Steve Warner, regional manager of Automated Language Processing Systems (ALPS), Dallas, Tex., demonstrated the ALPS system, which, the company claims, accelerates and simplifies the translation process to the extent that productivity of translators can be increased by up to 400 percent. The ALPS system with its word processing and multiple language capabilities can be used for Automatic Dictionary Look-up (ADL) or for complete Computer Translation System (CTL).

A split screen is available with segments for the source document, dictionary access, a translator's "scratch pad," and the final translation. Under Automatic Dictionary Look-up, the computer divides the original text into sentences and prints out technical terms, phrases, and idioms from its specialized dictionaries. In cases where there is a possibility of more than one translation for a term, the computer provides the translator with options for selection. If only one of the options is appropriate for the document, the translator can eliminate the others each time the term recurs. This makes is possible to tailor the dictionary to the document and increases the speed and consistency in the final translation. Uniform dictionaries are especially useful for lengthy projects where several translators are involved. Once the computer has provided the technical terms in the sentence, the translator can structure and edit the translation as desired, including the technical terms provided, without retyping them.

In the Computer Translation System, the computer, in addition to offering Automatic Dictionary

Look-up, processes such grammatical and structural instructions as inflection, agreement, and word order.

At the present time, a staggering $5 billion a year is spent on translations in the United States by Government agencies and private companies. While computers will never replace the human translator, they can enable the job to be done more quickly and uniformly. [*Rhoda Newman*]

Social Science Division
Legislative Reference Section

"The Impact of Federal Government Policies on Libraries: State, Local, and National" was the title of a panel jointly sponsored by the Government Information Services Committee and the Government Relations Committee of the Legislative Reference Section on June 8.

Eileen Cooke, director of the Washington office of the American Library Association, began her presentation by citing John Naisbitt's *Megatrends* (1982, Warner) and agreeing that we are in the information age. She said that ALA's top priority is still **access.** In a time of recession, libraries are used more than ever, and the key is to get to the grass roots to make the point that we need information for daily living.

She went on to speak about different titles of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and the impact of recent budget cuts. She said the choice lately has been between Federal dollars for libraries and funding for students. There comes a time for compromise, but it is important that we persist. She pointed out that persistence paid off with Title II of LSCA, which got refunded after 10 years because the economic conditions were right for it. Unemployment was high, and the Congress was looking for construction projects. Because librarians were able to give good documentation and statistics, which had been kept up even in those 10 years of no funding, Title II got $50 million of the public works bill.

Ms. Cooke then cited the suffering that double-digit inflation has caused libraries. In the last 15 years, postal rates have gone up 518 percent, book costs, 212 percent, and periodical costs, 415 percent. She stated that members of the audience were in a better position than anyone else to see what is needed locally. The purveyors and gatherers of information need to lobby their bosses. She thought special librarians tend to underestimate the value of the letters they write to the Congress. She said ALA gets good support because constituents support libraries.

She said it is important to look as librarians at the broad range of information and to know about trends before they become trends. She ended by saying, "You, too, can be a lobbyist."

The next speaker was John Wozny, library programs coordinator of the Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge. Mr. Wozny stated that he had experience working with LSCA money, and that the Federal Government has made many changes affecting libraries. There have been attempts to remove Title II of LSCA and to whittle down the Department of Education. All of this has caused increasing uncertainty at the state level about Federal support. As a result, many states have cut back because of Federal cuts; for example, New Hampshire had a 15 percent reduction in library service. He conceded that the general ill health of the economy accounts for much of the problem, but he put the major blame on the "new federalism."

The "old federalism" existed from 1950 to 1978, a period of rapid state and local growth. There was expanding Federal involvement with matching programs, and 12 to 32 percent of funds were Federal aid by the end of the period. The influx of Federal money encouraged the spending the state funding. In 1978, the period of "new federalism" began. There was a growing deficit, a need to refinance Social Security and Medicare, a shift of spending to defense, lower corporate taxes, and a transfer of responsibilities, but not funds, to the states. At the same time, Proposition 13-type politics and economic conditions combined to stop expansion, and aid to local governments was cut. He cited his situation in Louisiana where the library suffered a 31 percent reduction amounting to half a billion dollars.

He sumamrized by saying that states must make difficult decisions to shift funds around, and libraries may suffer. There will be more short-term projects, since there is no guarantee that long-term projects will be funded. Networks in particular will be hurt by the elimination of funds. Libraries will be more reality-oriented, attuned to user needs, and traditional. The new federalism shows us where we stand, but it is up to us where we go.

The last speaker was Dolores B. Owen, documents librarian at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette. Ms. Owen began by saying that she never thought there would be such an outpouring of information on the lack of information. She blamed it all on the Paperwork Reduction Act (P.L. 96–511), which created the need for endless paperwork.

She focused on a few areas where Federal publications or statistical functions were being eliminated. She started with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular 8116, which eliminated any new pamphlets, documents, or audiovisuals and also called for a review of current material published by Federal agencies. The moratorium on printing caused

by this circular was later lifted in response to a resolution by documents librarians.

She then mentioned the "List of 2000," publications being "terminated as a final solution." In all, OMB tinkered with 4,300 titles, or more than 35 percent of all Federal publications. Many items doubled in cost. She mentioned the concern of documents librarians with the current situation, where agencies can apply to the Joint Committee on Printing to allow a private printer to print their publications instead of GPO. In this situation, documents are not available to the depository libraries.

She said that the real issue is that these tactics are keeping information from the citizens and urged her audience not to let that happen. [*Lynne McCay*]

Field Trips

SLA sponsored a field trip to Oak Alley and Houmas House plantations, both of which front on the Mississippi River. The historic houses are protected by 30-foot-high levees, which ordinarily prevent any cause for concern. In June, however, the river had risen to 27 feet and was a daily threat to homes as well as crops. Visitors were acutely aware of the ever present danger of flooding.

A highlight of the conference field trips was a visit to the Historic New Orleans Collection housed in the Merieult Hosue on Royal Street in the heart of the Vieux Carré. This collection was created in 1966 by General and Mrs. L. Kemper Williams and it shows the personal taste and attention of avid collectors who were able to create a collection based on their own enthusiasm for the city and its history.

Many conference attendees also found time to visit several historic houses open to the public in the French Quarter. The Louisiana State Museum of eight historic properties typified the history of this region with its unique flavor of Spanish and French influence shown in architecture, city planning, and the lively street life flourishing in the old city.

[*Renata V. Shaw*]

Elections and Awards

Vivian J. Arterbery, library director, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif., was elected president-elect of the Special Libraries Association for 1983–84. Ms. Arterbery will automatically succeed to the office of president in June 1984. Also elected to office were James M. Matarazzo, associate dean and professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College, Boston, Mass., who became chair-elect of the Chapter Cabinet and James B. Tchobanoff, section manager, Technical Information Center, Pillsbury Co., Minneapolis, Minn., who became chair-elect of the Division Cabinet. Two new SLA directors were elected for the 1983–86 term: Elisabeth S. Knauff, manager, Information Services Division, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., and JoAn Segal, executive director, Biographical Center for Research, Inc., Denver, Colo.

During the business meeting, Pat Molholt, associate director of libraries, Folsom Library, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was inaugurated president of the association.

Ron Coplen was chosen to receive a 1983 Professional Award from the Special Libraries Association in recognition of his recent contribution to the literature of special librarianship. Mr. Coplen, librarian with Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., was honored as compiler of *Special Libraries: A Cumulative Index, 1971–1980,* published by SLA. The index provides access to a 10-year slice of special librarianship and the SLA.

Lorraine Ciboch of Lake Geneva, Wis., was elected to the Special Libraries Association Hall of Fame. Honored for more than three and a half decades of dedicated service as a member of the association, Ms. Ciboch, who retired in 1982, was recognized for a distinguished career serving and creating technical libraries for businesses such as American Can, Bell and Howell, and Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. She also made important contributions to the use of computer-based information systems in the medical field, including cancer research.

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